

THE KNOXVILLE INDEPENDENT

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WHOLE NUMBER 1278

SIR ROBERT BADEN-POWELL



Sir Robert Baden-Powell, founder of the Boy Scouts of England, will visit this country shortly with his wife. The purpose of his visit is to mature plans for the formation of an international committee for the boy scouts.

STOP ANTI-U. S. RIOT

Police Stop Outburst in Front of Embassy in Tokyo.

Newspapers in Japan Inflammable—Fear Growing Influence of America.

Tokyo, May 8.—The anti-American campaign in the Japanese press continues with renewed force. Up to the present no serious overt acts have been committed against Americans or American property. Evidence exists, however, that the newspaper syndicate, which has been active in inciting popular feeling against America and thus paving the way for possible open demonstrations.

Representative Japanese deplore the press campaign and have begun to criticize the government for its failure to check the literary outbursts, on the ground that they are going so far that they are liable to engender ill feeling.

The participants in a mass meeting held Sunday, at which some anti-American speeches were delivered, announced their intention of continuing the demonstration in front of the American embassy. The police, however, interfered and prevented this step.

The belief is expressed here that the basis for the agitation is fear of the growing influence of the United States in international affairs, as evidenced by her position at the peace conference and that it will act as a curb on what are regarded as Japan's legitimate aspirations in China and Siberia.

NEW PORT FOR JUGO-SLAVS

During Italy's Administration of Fiume a Harbor Will Be Built on Adriatic Coast.

Paris, May 8.—During the four years of Italian administration of Fiume a harbor for the Jugo-Slavs will be built at a port a few miles lower down the Adriatic coast. The harbor will have railroad communication with Agram and other cities. Italy, it is understood, also is prepared to make sacrifices of some of her other claims on the Dalmatian coast. The proposal which induced the Italians to return to Paris was made to them by Camille Barrère, the French ambassador at Rome.

"Near Beer" Brewers to Pay 10% tax. Washington.—Regulation for administration of the 15 per cent tax on "near beer" and other beverages made of cereals and the 10 per cent tax on manufacture of soft drinks, provide that the assessment is against the original manufacturer in the case of near beer, even though he sells to another concern which bottles and sells the product.

Riots Start in China.

Paris.—Serious trouble has started in China as a result of the decision of the Council of Three with regard to Shantung and Kiao-Chau. In riots in Peking the house of Tsao Yu-Lin, Minister of Communications, who is friendly to Japan, was burned.

Freeman Bill Signed.

Columbus, O.—Within a few hours after its presentation Governor James M. Cox signed the Freeman bill defining "criminal syndicalism" and providing punishment for violators.

GERMANS WILL SIGN, BUT WON'T PAY INDEMNITY

Enemy Delegates Send Copy of Peace Treaty to Weimar by Airplane.

ITALIANS BACK IN PARIS

Premier Orlando Accepts Proposal That Italy Administer Fiume as a Mandatory of League Until 1923, After Which City Will Revert to Italian Rule—Allies Guard France.

Paris, May 8.—The German delegates to the peace congress declare they will sign the peace treaty, but that Germany will not pay an indemnity.

(In the discussion of peace terms by Germany through both her official and unofficial spokesmen she has invariably drawn a distinction between reparation and indemnity, construing the latter in effect as punitive damages. It seems probable, therefore, that the refusal to pay an "indemnity" would mean in effect that she would decline to pay what she regarded as such damages.)

Flier to Take Treaty to Weimar. Versailles, May 8.—The German delegates arranged to send a copy of the peace treaty by airplane to Weimar, the courier leaving here and transmitting the terms to the German cabinet simultaneously with their presentation here, the Central News agency learns. The distance from Versailles to Weimar by the air route is approximately 400 miles. An aviator could make the trip in less than four hours.

Italians Back at Peace Table. Paris, May 8.—Vittorio Orlando, the Italian premier, and Baron Sonnino, the foreign minister, arrived in Paris from Rome just in time to be present at the presentation of the peace treaty to the Germans at Versailles.

The Italian premier arrived at the Paris "White House" just as the delegates of the four great powers were taking their seats in the council.

Italy Promised Fiume. As a basis of resuming participation in the peace negotiations Premier Orlando accepted a proposal that Italy administer Fiume as a mandatory of the league of nations until 1923, after which Fiume will revert to Italian sovereignty.

During the four years of Italian administration a harbor for the Jugo-Slavs will be built at a port a few miles lower down the Adriatic coast. The harbor will have railroad communication with Agram and other cities. Italy, it is understood, also is preparing to make sacrifices of some of her other claims on the Dalmatian coast.

Allies Protect France. The United States, France and Great Britain have concluded an agreement giving supplementary guarantees for France and security for the peace treaty, the Echo de Paris says it has learned.

To Draft Pact for Protection. It adds that Premiers Clemenceau and Lloyd George and President Wilson will be at a meeting to draft in final form this additional pact, which will not be secret.

President Wilson has an appointment with General Pershing, the American commander in chief, for two o'clock in the afternoon. The conference probably is in relation to the three-power pact or agreement under discussion for safeguarding France against renewed aggression.

WANTS FOE BEYOND RHINE

Mayor of Metz Invites Alsace and Lorraine to Sign Petition Asking France to Protect Herself.

Metz, Lorraine, May 8.—The newspapers of Lorraine publish an appeal from the mayor of Metz inviting all inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine to sign a petition asking France to protect herself economically, politically and militarily "by putting Germany back beyond the Rhine." The petition is addressed to President Poincaré, Premier Clemenceau and the presidents of the chamber of deputies and the senate.

G. O. P. MAYOR IN BALTIMORE

State's Attorney Wm. F. Broening Is First Republican Executive to Be Elected in 20 years.

Baltimore, May 8.—For the first time in twenty years the Republicans elected a mayor Tuesday when State's Attorney William F. Broening defeated George Weems Williams, his Democratic opponent. Broening's majority was approximately 9,500. Peter E. Tome, Republican, was elected city comptroller. The Democrats carried both branches of the city council.



CONGRESS MEETS MONDAY, MAY 19

President Wilson Issues Call for Special Session by Cable.

UNABLE TO ATTEND OPENING

Advances Date Because of Urgent Need for Passing Annual Appropriation Bills Which Failed in Closing Days of Last Session.

Washington, May 8.—President Wilson issued a call by cable for a special session of congress, to meet Monday, May 19.

Secretary Taft, in making the announcement, said it would be impossible for the president to be present at the opening of the session. The 1919 session of congress, which opened on November 3, 1918, was adjourned on May 1, 1919.

White House officials said that in naming an early date for the session, President Wilson was guided largely by the advice of Secretary Glass as to the necessity of passing annual appropriation measures, which failed in the closing days of the last session.

Text of President's Proclamation. President Wilson's proclamation calling the extra session follows:

"Whereas public interests require that the congress of the United States should be convened in extra session at twelve o'clock noon on the nineteenth day of May, 1919, to receive such communications as may be made by the executive:

"Now, therefore, I, Woodrow Wilson, president of the United States of America, do hereby proclaim and declare that an extraordinary occasion requires the congress of the United States to convene in extra session at the capitol in the District of Columbia on the 19th day of May, 1919, at twelve o'clock noon, of which all persons who shall at that time be entitled to act as members thereof are hereby required to take notice.

"Given under my hand and the seal of the United States of America the 7th day of May in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and nineteen and of the Independence of the United States the one hundred and forty-third.

"WOODROW WILSON.
"By the president,
"Robert Lansing, Secretary of State."

LINER LANDS 2,244 CASUALS

About 2,100 of Arrivals at New York, Including 710 Marines, Already Discharged.

New York, May 8.—With 2,244 casual officers and men and 30 nurses, the Italian steamship America arrived here from Marseilles. About 2,100 of these have been discharged from service, 718 being marines. Of those still in service eight are from Washington (state), three from Massachusetts, nine from South Carolina and 33 from New York and the others are scattered.

25 PASSENGERS FLY IN PLANE

Giant Farman Ascended to Height of Three Miles in France—Flight Made in 1:15.

Paris, May 8.—The giant Farman airplane Goliath, which has been flying between Paris and Brussels, Tuesday night ascended to a height of 5,100 meters (approximately 16,732 feet) while carrying 25 passengers. The ascent was made in one hour and 15 minutes and the descent in 25 minutes.

WHAT GERMANY MUST DO TO GAIN PEACE

Restoration of Alsace-Lorraine.

Temporary internationalization of Saar coal basin.

Permanent internationalization of Danzig.

Territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark.

Cedes Silesia to Poland.

Removes all territorial and political rights outside Europe.

Renounces "especially" her rights in Morocco, Egypt and Siam.

Freedom of transit through her territories.

Highly detailed provisions as to reparations.

Provisions as to unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers and other economic and financial subjects.

Agrees to trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and customs of war.

Holland to be asked to extradite the former kaiser and Germany to be responsible for delivering the latter.

Accepts league of nations in principle, but without membership.

Germany recognizes total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

German army reduced to 100,000 men, including officers.

Conscription within German territories abolished.

All German forts for 50 kilometers east of the Rhine razed.

All importation, exportation and nearly all production of war materials stopped.

Germany accepts any agreement reached with its former allies.

Allied occupation of parts of Germany to continue until reparation is made.

Any German violation of conditions pertaining to the Rhine zone constitutes an act of war.

German navy reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, with no submarines.

German navy personnel to consist of not over 15,000.

PEACE TERMS FOR GERMANY MADE PUBLIC

Enemy Is Shorn of Military Power by Stern Document.

MUST PAY DAMAGES

Treaty Makes Berlin Responsible for All Losses Caused to Allies.

FIRST PAYMENT 5 BILLION

Pact Provides Return of Alsace-Lorraine; Internationalization of Saar Basin and Danzig; Territorial Changes for Belgium, Denmark and East Prussia; Upper Silesia to Poland; Foe Must Agree to Trial of Ex-Kaiser and Approve League.

New York, May 8.—An official summary of the peace treaty delivered to the German delegates at Versailles by representatives of the associated powers was made public here by the committee on public information. It follows:

Paris, May 8.—The treaty of peace between the 27 allied and associated powers on the one hand and Germany on the other was handed to the German plenipotentiaries at Versailles.

80,000 Words in Pact. It is the longest treaty ever drawn. It totals about 80,000 words, divided into 15 main sections, and represents the combined product of over 1,000 experts working continually through a series of commissions for the three and a half months since January 18, the treaty printed in parallel pages of English and French, which are recognized as having equal validity.

Does Not Deal With Foe's Allies. It does not deal with questions affecting Austria, Bulgaria and Turkey except in so far as binding Germany to accept any agreement reached with those former allies.

Following the preamble and deposition of powers comes the covenant of the league of nations as the first section of the treaty.

The frontiers of Germany in Europe are defined in the second section; European political classes given in the third; European political classes in the fourth. Next are the military, naval and air terms, as the fifth section, followed by a section on prisoners of war and military graves, and a seventh on responsibilities. Reparations, financial terms and economic terms are covered in sections eight to ten. Then comes the aeronautic sections, ports, waterways and railways section, the labor covenant, the section on guarantees and the final clauses.

Restores Alsace-Lorraine. Germany, by the terms of the treaty, restores Alsace-Lorraine to France, accepts the internationalization of the Saar basin temporarily and of Danzig permanently, agrees to territorial changes toward Belgium and Denmark and in east Prussia cedes most of upper Silesia to Poland, and renounces all territorial and political rights outside Europe as to her own or allies' territories, and especially to Morocco, Egypt, Siam, Liberia and Stanton.

She also recognizes the total independence of German-Austria, Czechoslovakia and Poland.

Must Pay for Damages. Germany accepts full responsibility for all damages caused to allied and associated governments and nationals, agrees specifically to reimburse all civilian damages beginning with an initial payment of 20,000,000,000 marks (\$5,000,000,000), subsequent payments to be secured by bonds to be issued at the discretion of the reparation commission. Germany is to pay shipping damage on a ton-for-ton basis by cession of a large part of her merchant, coasting and river fleets and by new construction; and to devote her economic resources to the rebuilding of devastated regions.

She agrees to return to the 14 most favored nations tariffs, without discrimination of sort; to allow allies and associated nationals freedom of transit through.

Must Agree to Trial of Kaiser. She agrees to accept highly detailed provisions as to reparations, unfair competition, internationalization of roads and rivers, and other economic and financial clauses.

MISS KATY BOYD GEORGE



Miss Katy Boyd George, one of the first three secretaries to go to France to organize Y. W. C. A. war work there, has returned to America with a new job. She is special secretary to all foreign students in this country, helping them choose colleges, hunting up their friends and launching them into student life.

She also agrees to the trial of the ex-kaiser by an international high court for a supreme offense against international morality and of other nations for violation of the laws and customs of war, Holland to be asked to extradite the former, and Germany being responsible for delivering the latter.

Must Accept League. The league of nations is accepted by the allied and associated powers as operative and by Germany in principle, but without membership. Similarly, an international labor body is brought into being with a permanent office and an annual convention. A great number of commissions for different purposes are created, some under the league of nations, some to execute the peace treaty. Among the former is the commission to govern the Saar basin, till a plebiscite is held 15 years hence, the high commissioner of Danzig, which is created into a free city under the league, and various commissions for plebiscites in Malmody, Schleswig and east Prussia. Among those to carry out the peace treaty are the reparations, military, naval, air, financial and economic commissions, the international high court and military tribunals to fix responsibilities, and a series of bodies for the control of international rivers.

Certain problems are left for solution between the allied and associated powers, notably details of the disposition of the German fleet and cables, the former German colonies and the values paid in reparation. Certain other problems, such as the laws of the air and the opium, arms and liquor traffic are either agreed to in detail or set for early international action.

Army Cut to 100,000. Her army is reduced to 100,000 men, including officers; conscription within her territories is abolished; all forts forty kilometers east of the Rhine razed, and all importation, exportation and nearly all production of war material stopped. Allied occupations of parts of Germany will continue till reparation is made, but will be reduced at the end of three five-year periods if Germany is fulfilling her obligations. Any violation by Germany of the conditions as to the zone 50 kilometers east of the Rhine will be regarded as an act of war.

Navy to Six Battleships. The German navy is reduced to six battleships, six light cruisers and 12 torpedo boats, without submarines, and a personnel of not over 15,000. All other vessels must be surrendered or destroyed. Germany is forbidden to build forts controlling the Baltic, must demolish Helgoland, open the Kiel canal to all nations and surrender her 14 submarine cables. She may have no military or naval air forces except 100 unarmed seaplanes until October 1 to detect mines, and may manufacture aviation material for six months.

Sweden Has Huge Floods. Avalanches and Landslides in Northern Part of Country—Twelve Lose Lives.

Stockholm, Sweden, May 8.—North Sweden is experiencing the worst floods in many years due to abnormal rains and snowfalls. The damage is estimated at more than \$8,000,000. There have been avalanches and landslides in the Tromsø district. Three farms were swept into the sea, twelve persons meeting death. Two cities, Solleftea and Hernösand, are isolated. Railway embankments have been washed away and bridges destroyed. Entire villages are isolated. Horses and cattle disappeared in the first furious current.